Disney's

THE LION KING

A NATURE FUN AND LEARN SERIES

43

FREE Rafiki Glo-in-dark tattoo

£1.40

South Africa R7.95, Malta £M1.15

Grapevine

Hi there!

We love getting your pictures; we always have a wild time looking through them. Remember, though, that it's a colourful world and the pictures we like best are always bright and cheerful. So get out those paints and crayons and felt-tip pens!

Kim

Write to:
Kim,
The Lion King,
PO Box 1,
Hastings, TN35 4TJ.

WATCH OUT FOR

There are 12 butterflies, like this one, flitting through this magazine. Can you find them?

What do you call an exploding monkey?

A ba-boom!

Georgina Lee

Stephanie Thompson, age 9

PRESS CARD Crime Crocodile

PIRATES AHOY!

Seabirds living in tropical areas are warned to be on the lookout for pirates. Birds returning from sea with fish for their chicks are being mobbed by frigate birds. The pirates grab hold of their victims' tail feathers and shake them until they cough up their catch. Then the frigate birds swoop down and snatch the fish in mid-air.

MUM TO THE RESCUE

There was a scuffle on the savannah yesterday. Three zebra tried to eat some grass on which a baby rhino was sitting. The little rhino asked them to stop. "Oh yeah?" said one of the zebra. "Who's going to make us?"

"My mum is," replied the young rhino, and in lumbered his mum. She's 3m long, weighs over a tonne and has a formidable-looking horn, so no-one wants to upset her baby. The zebra trotted off politely.

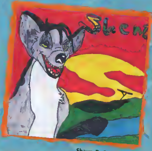
PRESS CARD Home News Monkey

What do you call a row of men waiting for a haircut?

A barbercue!

Kyle Belshaw

Kerry-Ann MacInnes, age 11



Shaun DaCosta, age 7

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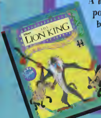
FREE IN PART 44

A magical meerkat poster to hang on your bedroom wall.



SIMBA'S WORLD

THEY CAN SURVIVE SANDSTORMS AND DROUGHT, THEY CAN WALK FOR DAYS ACROSS DESERTS CARRYING HEAVY PACKS AND THEY CAN LIVE FOR 50 YEARS. IT'S NO WONDER NOMADIC PEOPLES OFFER CAMELS AS MARRIAGE GIFTS.

Arabian Camels

Over 40 million years ago the first camels, some of which were as small as rabbits, lived in North America Today there are just two kinds: the Arabian camel or dromedary, which has one hump, and the Bactrian, which has two There are some 14 million Arabian camels in the world, most of them in North Africa and the rest in south-west Asia During the last century Arabian camels were brought to Australia to help people get across the desert areas Now, thousands of these camels live as wild animals, but in other countries they are domesticated (controlled by people)

Apart from having a hump, camels are different from other hoofed animals in two main ways: camels walk on the padded soles of their feet while other hoofed animals walk on their horn-covered toe tips; camels do not have a piece of skin connecting each hind leg with the belly.

Arabian camels have long legs, a long neck and horny pads on the chest and leg joints They have thick hair on the top of the head, on the hump and under the throat. Their ears are small and can be folded back They also have a broad muzzle and a split in the upper lip

▼ROLLING WALK
As a camel walks it rolls like a ship on the ocean. This is because it takes a step by moving a front and back leg from the same side rather than from opposite sides, as horses do.

▲GROWING UP
Baby camels are covered in soft, woolly fur. To start with, a baby has no hump and no knee pads. For the first year it gets all its nourishment from its mother's milk. It stays close to its mother for up to four years.

DESERT SURVIVORS

No other large mammal can cope with the heat, drought and walking conditions of the desert as well as the camel Its eyes are protected from flying sand by long, thick eyelashes and its ears by thick hairs It can close its nostrils, too The thick hairs on the top of its head, on its hump, neck and throat protect it from the burning sun It stores fat in its hump It can break down this fat to release energy which helps it to survive if it has to trek for days without food or water When the camel has used up its supplies of fat, the hump shrinks and becomes floppy

The camel's broad feet are cushioned by a pad which stretches as the camel puts its weight down This means that it does not sink into the soft sand as far as other mammals of the same size would do.

FACT FILE

ARABIAN CAMEL

Camelus dromedarius

SIZE: It is about 3.5m long and 2m high at the shoulder. It weighs 450–650kg.

RANGE: It lives in the dry, desert areas of North Africa, especially in Sudan, Somalia and Ethiopia.

DIET: It eats a variety of plants.

YOUNG: One.

LIFESPAN: Up to 50 years.

➤TOUGH GUTS
The camel can eat almost any plant it finds in the desert, including salty and thorny ones.

SAVING WATER

All mammals lose moisture from their bodies in hot, dry conditions, but camels lose much less than most. Humans cannot survive if they lose more than 14 per cent of their body weight in moisture, but camels can survive even if they lose over 50 per cent of theirs. This is because they don't lose water from the blood, whereas humans do. This causes the blood to thicken and the circulation to stop. Also, it takes camels longer to start sweating.

At night camels can lower their body temperature to 34°C and they do not begin to lose moisture, in sweat, until it reaches 40–42°C (humans begin to sweat at 37°C). Finally, their urine and their dung are very concentrated – in fact their fresh dung is so dry that it can be used as a fuel straightaway.

▲FILLING UP
A camel which is dehydrated can gulp down the equivalent of 15 or 16 watering cans full of water in just a few minutes. Its body absorbs the water like a dry sponge

CAMELS AND HUMANS

Most of the camels in Africa live in a semi-wild state: they are free to forage for food on their own and to form small herds, but they depend on their owners for water which often has to be drawn up for them from deep wells. Their owners are mostly nomads and the camels make it possible for them to cross the deserts with goods which they sell at markets. Not only can the camels carry heavy loads, but they also provide the nomads with milk, meat and wool

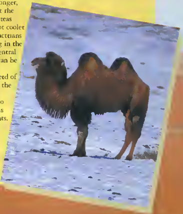
▼CAMEL TRAIN
Laden with packs weighing 100kg or more, camels can cover 30km a day as they make their way across the scorching desert. Knowing that in the wild, the chief male camel controls his pack by herding them from behind, the drivers make sure that the chief male always brings up the rear.

SIMBA SAYS

You might have heard that camels are bad tempered. Well, some of them certainly are and they can give a really nasty bite when they're annoyed. If they get mega angry, they sometimes spit out a mouthful of stinking half-digested food. Yuk!

FRIENDS AND RELATIONS

You can guess from its longer, shaggier winter coat that the Bactrian camel lives in areas where the weather is a lot cooler than in North Africa. Bactrians are used by people living in the steppes and deserts of Central Asia where the winters can be bitterly cold. In 1955, scientists discovered a herd of wild Bactrians living on the edge of the Gobi desert. These had small feet, two small humps and no pads on their chest or leg joints.



➤ONE HUMP OR TWO?
Bactrian camels are shorter and stockier than Arabians. They have been used for transport for thousands of years.

HAKUNA MATATA NO WORRIES!

Pumbaa's New Friends

Part 3

Pumbaa didn't realize that Growler was leading him into a trap!

When Simba and Timon reached the land where the warthogs were staying, they looked all round for Pumbaa, but he was nowhere to be seen.

"I saw him! I saw him!" said one of the young warthogs, excitedly. "Your friend went off somewhere with Growler."

When Growler's mother heard this news, she looked worried.

"Oh, dear," she said, after she had explained to Simba and Timon just how jealous Growler had become of Pumbaa. "I have a nasty feeling that Growler is planning to hurt Pumbaa."

"No rotten bully is going to hurt my pal!" growled Simba, as he and Timon ran off to look for them. "We'd better find Growler and Pumbaa – and fast!"

Growler had led Pumbaa to an area the warthogs knew as 'The Rocks'.

"So when are we going to play?" asked Pumbaa, looking at the rocks which surrounded them on both sides. He didn't like this place. It was dark and creepy and he wished Simba and Timon were with him. He really missed them.

"We'll soon be playing, Pumbaa!" chuckled Growler, leading the puzzled Pumbaa further down the trail. Then, when they reached a wall of rocks blocking their path, Growler stopped in his tracks.

"Oh, dear!" sighed Pumbaa, whose feet were beginning to ache. "You must have taken a wrong turn, Growler. I suppose that we'll have to go back the other way."

Growler smiled. "Well, *I* am going back, Pumbaa, back to my family. But *you* are staying right here!"

Suddenly Pumbaa realized that the warthogs with whom Growler's family had been living had now surrounded him on all sides. And they looked very angry!

"Try to steal our land, would you, Pumbaa?" snarled the chief warthog. "Well, by the time we have finished with you, you will be buried right under our land!"

"I have a horrible feeling..." groaned Pumbaa, as the warthogs moved closer towards him and Growler ran off, "...that I have been tricked!"

Simba and Timon caught up with Growler before he was half-way back to his home.

"Where is our friend?" demanded Timon, blocking Growler's path. "What have you done with him?"

Growler let out a roar of anger and charged. But Timon was too fast. He leapt over Growler's head and landed on his back. While Simba bit Growler's feet, Timon pulled his ears until the warthog fell in a heap.

"Get off me!" Growler cried, as Timon pinched hold of his nose and Simba leapt hard on to his stomach. "You are hurting me!"

"We'll do far worse than that if you don't tell us where Pumbaa is!" growled Simba, sticking his claws into Growler's haunches.

"Yeeeooowch!" squealed Growler, trying unsuccessfully to shake them off. "All right! I'll tell you!"

Growler had just finished his story, when his mother appeared.

"Growler, you are a disgrace to our family!" she said sternly. "You may have had poor Pumbaa killed because of your jealousy. From this day on, you are banished from our pack forever! Now go, and never return. You are not wanted here!"

Simba felt a little sorry for Growler as they watched him leave, even though he had been so horrible, but his thoughts quickly returned to Pumbaa.

"Growler said he had taken Pumbaa to The Rocks," he said as Growler's mother led the way. "We'd better get there before it's too late!"

The warthogs were nudging Pumbaa hard with their noses.

"Look, fellas, there's been a mis-standing-under, I... er... mean, a misunderstanding," said Pumbaa, trying to move out of the way. "I don't want to take your land. Soon, I'll be going off again with my friends Simba and Timon."

"Liar!" growled the chief warthog. "Growler told us that you are going to try and chase us all away from our territory!"

"Don't be daft!" chuckled Pumbaa. "I can't even chase my own tail without falling over. Watch!"

And with that, he began to spin around, faster and faster, trying to catch his tail in his mouth. He stumbled over his own feet and went crashing to the ground.

The warthogs smiled. Some of them even began to laugh.

"I'm better at juggling," said Pumbaa, jumping up. He started to juggle three rocks by bouncing them off his nose.

"Ooouch! Ooow! Eeek!" he yelled, as they landed on his head, one by one. "Well, perhaps I'm not that good at juggling after all!"

The warthogs started to giggle. Pumbaa might be their enemy, but he was also a very amusing creature.

"Did I tell you about the time I tried to catch a butterfly?" asked Pumbaa, doing a silly little dance. "I dived at it... and fell off a cliff! It was lucky that I had something so soft to land on – my friend Timon very kindly broke my fall!"

The warthogs laughed and laughed. It was ages since they had been so well entertained. Just then, Growler's mother appeared with Simba and Timon.

"My son, Growler, was lying!" she told the warthogs. "Pumbaa wasn't trying to steal your land at all!"

"I'm glad," said the chief warthog, after Growler's mother had explained what had happened. "Pumbaa is too nice a warthog to kill! Now let us return to our land for a slap-up meal of grubs and worms!" he added.

Later, Pumbaa said his goodbyes to the other warthogs.

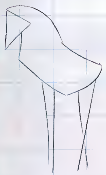
"Thanks for having me," he said, giving Growler's mother a kiss on the nose. "It's been fun learning how to be a proper warthog." Pumbaa meant what he said, but as he looked at his two old friends, he knew just what he wanted, adding, "But right now, I really feel a strong urge to go back to being the kind of warthog who just wants to have fun with the two best friends I could ask for – Simba and Timon!"

"Rrroooaar!" agreed Simba, as the three friends ran off to play. "I'm glad that you've had a good time, Pumbaa. But it's great to have you back with us again!"

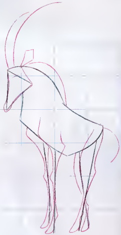
NEXT WEEK
SIMBA MEETS SILVERBACK

Get Drawing

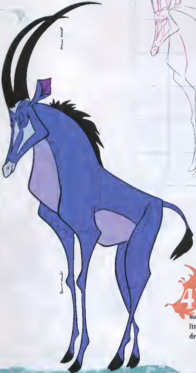
Graceful Gazelle

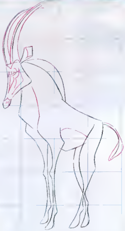


1 First draw a triangle for the head. Then draw a simple outline for the body and four lines for the legs.

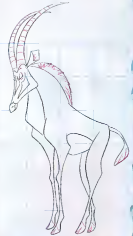


2 Make the triangle into Gazelle's head, with a line for the eyes and a diamond shape for the ear. Draw long curved lines for the horns and mane. Draw in the legs and add a line for the tail.





3 Draw in the eyes, face markings, nose and mouth. Add the horn shapes and inside of the ear. Put lines on the neck and stomach. Draw in the tail.



4 Finally, add the details. Make the ear, mane and tail hairy, put lines on the horns, and draw in the hoofs

ZAZU'S MAKE & DO

Lovely Leaves

Trees that lose all their leaves in Autumn are called 'deciduous' (say: dee-sid-you-us). Fallen leaves can be very colourful and a source of great fun! How many of the leaves round this page can you find?

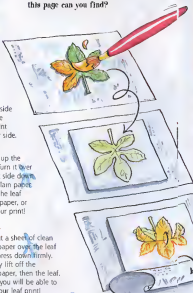
Leaf Prints

1 Put on old clothes or an apron, and lay down newspaper before you begin! Put a different colour paint on each saucer, keeping it thick.

2 Lay a leaf with its rough side upwards on the newspaper. Paint over the upper side.

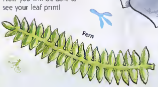
3 Carefully pick up the leaf by its stalk. Turn it over and lay it – paint side down – on a sheet of plain paper. Try not to move the leaf once it is on the paper, or you'll smudge your print!

4 Put a sheet of clean newspaper over the leaf and press down firmly. Gently lift off the newspaper, then the leaf. Now you will be able to see your leaf print!



YOU WILL NEED

- lots of different leaves
- newspaper
- plain paper
- powder or poster paints
- paintbrush
- saucers



PRESSING LEAVES

To keep any leaves that you really like because of their special shape or colour, you can easily press them. Just put the leaves between sheets of kitchen towel or newspaper. Pile heavy books on top and leave them for at least two weeks. During this time the leaves dry out and are flattened. Use them to create leaf collages, which you can protect with clear sticky book-covering plastic. Bookmarks, cards and placemats made this way make lovely gifts!

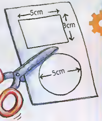
5 When the paint is dry, add other leaf shapes and colours to the same sheet of paper. Or, keep each print separate and label them for your Nature Notebook.

Silver Leaf Pot

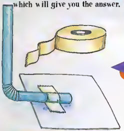
Collect some small leaves or ferns with interesting shapes. Find a smooth pot, jar or bottle that you like the shape of. Glue the leaves, rough side upwards, to the pot. Leave a little space between each of the leaves. Cut off a piece of silver kitchen foil, big enough to cover the pot. Spread out the foil, shiny side down. Put the pot in the middle of the foil. Wrap the foil round and up the pot. Trim the foil's upper edges with scissors, then tuck them down into the neck of the jar. Now take an old toothbrush and gently brush the pot until each of the leaf shapes is clearly showing through the silver foil.

Leafy Drainage

Leaves use sunlight, water and carbon dioxide to make a sugary food for the tree. The leaves also create oxygen, which animals need to breathe to survive. Have you ever wondered why leaves are the shapes they are? Here's an experiment which will give you the answer.



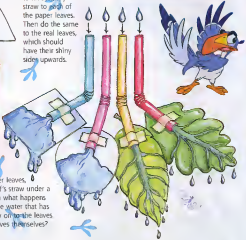
1 Cut a 5cm x 5cm paper rectangle. Then cut a paper circle with a 5cm diameter



2 Use sticky tape to fix a bendy straw to each of the paper leaves. Then do the same to the real leaves, which should have their shiny sides upwards.

YOU WILL NEED

- 4 bendy straws
- sticky tape
- two differently shaped leaves
- pencil and paper
- scissors



3 Starting with the paper leaves, hold the end of each leaf's straw under a slow dripping tap. Watch what happens after a few minutes to the water that has passed through the straw on to the leaves. What happens to the leaves themselves?

HOW IT WORKS

Groovy Leaves

On the two smooth paper leaves, the dripping water gathers in a puddle. Then, when the paper leaf can no longer take the weight of the water, it collapses. On the real leaves, the water flows along the grooves above the leaves' veins. In this way, the water is channelled to the tips and edges of the leaves. It drains off in drips, without damaging the leaves at all. If real leaves had the shape and smooth surface of the paper leaves, they would be badly damaged every time it rained! If too many leaves were hurt by rainwater, there would be too few leaves to create food for the tree and it would die.

PUMBAA & TIMON'S TRAVELS

EARTH'S STRUCTURE

Water covers 71 per cent of the planet, the rest is land in many different forms. Plants grow on the land and animals feed, breed and die among them. So much for the surface – what lies below?

IN A SPIN
Planet Earth is a huge ball of rock. It is not perfectly round, because it bulges out slightly at the Equator.

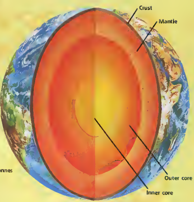
"Some people need to go to the heart of the matter..."

"...while the rest of us wallow at the surface."

The deepest mine on Earth is 3.8km deep; the deepest rock-studying exploration went down 15km. This sounds deep, but in fact both are just little scratches on the surface of a planet which is over 12,000km thick.

Nobody knows exactly what the inside of Earth is like, but it is made of rock and scientists think that this rock is arranged in layers. The outer-most layer is the crust. This can be 65km thick underneath mountains, but less than 8km thick beneath the sea.

◀ ROCK COLUMNS When basaltic lava (magma) cools, it splits into many-sided columns.



▶ Earth really is like a great big onion. There are four main layers; they consist of rock at different temperatures.

EARTH'S VITAL STATISTICS

- Area of Earth's surface: 510 million square km
- Area of land: 149 million square km
- Area of sea: 361 million square km
- Volume of Earth: 1,083,230 million cubic km
- Weight of Earth: 5,976 million million million tonnes
- Distance round the outside: 40,234km
- Age: 4,600 million years

◀ THERE SHE BLOWS Molten rock spews out of Earth through volcanoes, vents and other openings.

Beneath the crust lies the mantle. Deep down in the mantle it is so hot that the rock turns to a liquid. This is called magma. At a depth of 2900km, the mantle gives way to the core. The outer core is probably liquid, but the inner core – the centre of Earth – is probably solid iron and nickel. The temperature here may be 5000°C – that's about 20 times hotter than the oven at home could ever get.

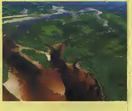
There are three different kinds of rocks on Earth. Igneous rocks are formed when hot, runny magma cools down and hardens. This can happen under the ground or at the surface as magma oozes or erupts from openings in the crust.

Sedimentary rocks are formed on the surface of Earth from sand or mud. These collect at the bottom of rivers, lakes and seas. Over time, thick layers build up and the lower levels are pressed together into hard rock. Sedimentary rocks can also be made up of the skeletons of long-dead animals.

Metamorphic rocks are formed when igneous rocks or sedimentary rocks are heated below ground.

Rocks are made of minerals. Deep within Earth, heat and pressure can act on these minerals and create gemstones. There are many different kinds, such as rubies, emeralds and sapphires. They are very rare and hard-wearing.

Gems would stay deep in the ground if it were not for the fact that Earth's rocks are never still. Over time, rocks from below are pushed up or may be exposed because those above are worn away. The crust is never still. It is broken up into plates which are always on the move... but that's another story.



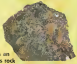
▼ BIG BUILD UP At this river delta, sediments of sand and mud are building up. These will one day form sedimentary rock.

Limestone is a sedimentary rock made of minerals and the remains of dead animals. It is formed in layers.

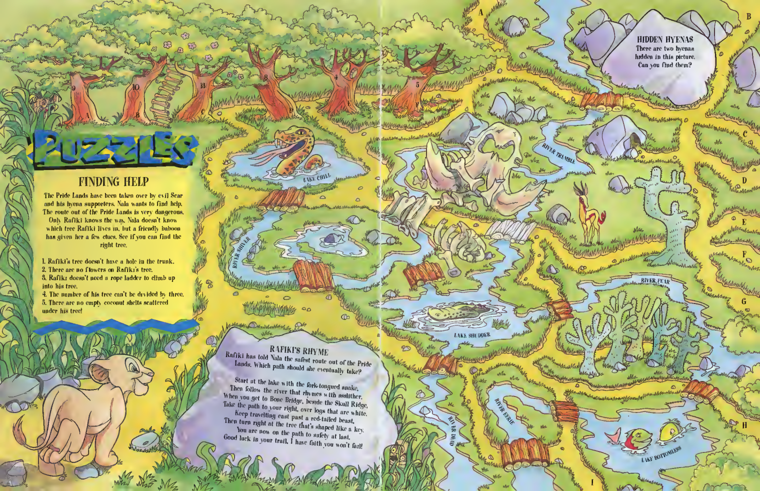
Heat and pressure can change igneous and sedimentary rocks into gneisses. The minerals in these rocks separate into bands.

◀ IT'S SEDIMENTARY From top to bottom, the layers of rock in this cliff face range from 10–250 million years old.

Basalt is formed from magma which has spilled out of Earth. This lump has large crystals of the mineral called olivine.



Granite is an igneous rock formed when magma hardens within the crust. It is only exposed when rocks above it are worn away.



PUZZLES

FINDING HELP

The Pride Lands have been taken over by evil Scar and his hyena supporters. Nala wants to find help. The route out of the Pride Lands is very dangerous. Only Rafiki knows the way. Nala doesn't know which tree Rafiki lives in, but a friendly baboon has given her a few clues. See if you can find the right tree.

1. Rafiki's tree doesn't have a hole in the trunk.
2. There are no flowers on Rafiki's tree.
3. Rafiki doesn't need a rope ladder to climb up into his tree.
4. The number of his tree can't be divided by three.
5. There are no empty coconut shells scattered under his tree!

RAFIKI'S RHYME

Rafiki has told Nala the safest route out of the Pride Lands. Which path should she eventually take?

Start at the lake with the fork-tongued snake,
Then follow the river that rhymes with asslither.
When you get to Bone Bridge, beside the Skull Ridge,
Take the path to your right, over logs that are white.
Keep travelling east past a red-tailed beast,
Then turn right at the tree that's shaped like a key.
You are now on the path to safety at last.
Good luck in your trail, I have faith you won't fail!

HIDDEN HYENAS

There are two hyenas hidden in this picture. Can you find them?

MORE PUZZLES

SECRET MESSAGE

Rafiki sent Nala a message, but it was stolen by the hyenas and ripped up. Can you put the pieces of paper in the right order and read the message? You may find it easier if you trace the torn pieces and cut them out.

Pride land
hungry

s ful
ntil

s are dangerou
crocodiles. Be carel
Stick to the path un

oss water.
Golden Plain

am
Never c
you reach

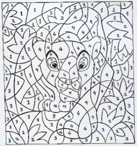
Beyond the
sw ps with

COLOUR BY NUMBER

Colour in this picture using the number key below. What have you drawn?

1 = 🟩 2 = 🟩 3 = 🟫 4 = 🟧

5 = 🟨 6 = 🟥 7 = 🟧



Pride Lands
Cave
Trail
Message
Swamp

E	K	S	W	A	M	P	S	J	L
V	Y	P	X	E	O	E	D	V	I
A	V	E	B	C	K	G	N	Z	A
C	L	X	K	W	G	A	A	H	R
E	G	D	I	R	B	S	L	E	T
O	T	R	J	Y	X	S	E	V	S
A	C	K	C	G	E	E	D	M	N
Q	U	O	M	P	C	M	I	P	A
E	D	X	B	A	T	U	R	N	K
E	E	V	A	R	G	O	P	J	E

Grave
Bridge
Code
Snake
Key

ON THE TRAIL

The words either side of this wordsearch are hidden somewhere in the grid. Can you find them all?

RAFIKI REMEMBERS

THE DANCING ELEPHANT

"ENJOYING YOURSELF IS THE NATURAL THING TO DO, LION CUBS, BUT YOU SHOULD ALWAYS CONSIDER OTHERS, TOO."

When Little Elephant was born, all the birds and animals could tell there was something special about him. He sat in the long grass and shook his big ears as if he could hardly believe they were his.

Suddenly, one of the herd trumpeted a warning and the elephants began to run.

"Don't go," called Little Elephant's mother. "My little baby is too young to run."

But she was wrong. Little Elephant could run. Boy, could he run! He sprinted across the savannah. He dipped and weaved between the tree-like legs of the herd as they jogged along. He leapt over termite mounds and side-stepped potholes. His trunk twirled madly through the air. He wasn't just running, he was dancing.

The herd came to a dusty stop, but Little Elephant danced on. He pirouetted round their feet with the agility of a monkey and the grace of an antelope.

It wasn't long before Little Elephant's dancing became the talk of animals far and wide. They all marvelled at the way he moved.

No-one thought that it would last for long. "When he's older," they said, "he'll be too tired to dance." But they were wrong. The little, dancing elephant grew into a large, dancing elephant. And that's when the trouble started. He was now so heavy that when he danced, the ground shook. Monkeys fell from the trees and termite mounds crumbled.

The animals spoke to Little Elephant about it. "You're too heavy to be a dancer," they said. "It's shaking the savannah to pieces."

So Little Elephant stopped dancing and promised he would walk quietly from then on. But it was as if he was a different animal. He hung his head sadly and seemed to have lost all interest in life.

After a while, the other animals could stand it no longer. "He must dance; he has to dance!" they cried.

They told Little Elephant that he could dance again as long as he promised to do it on a rocky platform nearby. And that's where you'll find him most evenings. As the sun goes down, it picks out the dark silhouette of something spinning on the rocks. It has tree-like legs, huge ears and a waving trunk. It's the not-so-little, dancing Little Elephant.

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PUZZLE ANSWERS

FINDING HELP

Rafiki lives in tree D.

Rafiki's Rhyme Nala should take path G.

Secret Message

Beyond the Pride Lands are dangerous swamps with hungry crocodiles. Be careful. Never cross water. Stick to the path until you reach Golden Plain.

Colour by Number

Simba stalking.

On the Trail